

Con. Essay en. Scrupula.

By Jas. H. Hicks
Of North Carolina.
D. 1826 —

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The Complexion is in general fair & the Colour of the hair either reddish or of some other light tint; People with dark Complexions, & black hair being much less subject to Scrofulous Complaints. The Cheeks are in general florid & the Tunica Albuginea often of a dead white, & more pale than usual. The edges of the eyelids are frequently affected with a degree of tenderness which easily degenerates into a troublesome inflammation, that distresses the patient by its continuance, & produces a disagreeable degree of deformity. There is frequently, too, a Swelling of the upper lip, with some thickening of the Nostrils & point of the Nose. Independently of these particulars, Scrofulous people are often comely & handsome, & rather distinguished for acuteness of understanding, & purity of genius.

The distinctness & Prominence of these different Symptoms depends upon the extent of the predisposition to Scrofula; as they are more

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was a warm blanket of
sunlight on my face. The air was thick
with the scent of blooming flowers and
the distant hum of a lawnmower. I
took a deep breath, feeling the sun
on my skin and the breeze on my hair.
It was a perfect day, just what I
needed. I walked slowly, savoring every
moment. The world was so beautiful,
so full of life. I felt like I was
on top of the world. I was free.
I was happy. I was home.

The prevalence of Scrophula is a public Calamity, from the insidious tendency of the disease to undermine the health & strength of the unfortunate victims, & to break out unexpectedly from exposure to various occasional causes, which would not affect persons of undiminished Constitutions.

Unfortunately it is a disease of frequent occurrence in this Country, appearing, under various forms, & in different degrees of severity; from a State of Mildness which hardly betrays any perceptible external Symptoms, to a State of Violence which produces the most miserable objects of human wretchedness; & wherever it mingles with any accidental or local Complaint, it makes all the Symptoms worse & more difficult to cure.

Every part of the body is liable to Suffer from attacks of Scrophula. It has indeed a tendency to attack some parts in preference

to others; but this predilection is common to all diseases attended with local affections, & affords no special objection to the universality of Scrofula, which from every circumstance known with regard to its history, appears evidently to be a disease of the whole Constitution.

Scrofula is one of those diseases esteemed hereditary on account of its propensity to descend from parents to children; the tainted constitution of a single person being sufficient to communicate the disease to the common offspring of a Marriage.

From this facility of propagation it spreads very extensively over a country; & the tainted family can often pitch upon the progenitor who first introduced the Scrofulous Constitution.

Symptoms & Appearance of Scrofula.

The Scrofulous Constitution is marked by symptoms which characterize it in a most evident manner.

is less evident, according to the degree of -
Contamination in the constitution of the
individuals.

Scrofulous people, though active & alert for the
time, are seldom robust, or able to endure -
great fatigue without having their flesh much
~~wasted~~^{wasted}, & their strength much exhausted, but
Once they begin to recover from this sudden
falling ^{of} flesh & strength, they have a rapid
convalescence & quickly regain their former
plumpness & vigour.

One of the most frequent symptoms of Scrofula
is swelling in the superficial lymphatic glands,
especially in those of the neck. These glands -
swell without any previous complaint & often
attain a large size before the swelling -
attracts notice. The swellings are frequently
unaccompanied with pain or discoloration,
which favours the conclusion that the inflam-
mation if it exist at all, is slow, inactive, & that

upon the whole, the complaint is of an insidious nature.

The frequency & often universality of Such Swellings in the lymphatic glands, has induced Many Practitioners to Suppose a Scrophula to depend entirely upon a Morbid affection of the lymphatic System; though I question much whether this information be Supported by an accurate & extensive induction of facts; for Many other parts of the body, which Show little of a glandular Structure are often the primitive Seat of Scrophula.

It very frequently attacks the joints of the extremities, the bones, & the Mucous Membranes, without any previous or concomitant affection of the lymphatic System.

Erofulous swellings of the glands are often Stationary, or at least very slow in their progress of increase or diminution. I have however known exceptions to this general rule

in Several Cases, in which the affected glands have enlarged suddenly & subsided again in the course of twenty-four hours, without any obvious cause for so rapid a change.

The same indolence & absence of inflammatory symptoms which characterize Scrophulous Swellings of the lymphatic glands, likewise distinguish similar affections in other parts of the body. The commencement of the attack is in general unperceived, & the progress, though the tumefaction which follows frequently very considerable.

The greater Number of Scrophulous affections are accompanied with a preternatural Swelling of the parts attacked. These Swellings are principally of two kinds, which though very dissimilar in their appearance; are equally characteristic of Scrophula. One is remarkable for its softness; the other is more of a firm gelatinous Consistence; & neither of them are

in common cases, attended with any perceptible inflammation.

Soft Scrofulous tumours are always formed by the effusion of a fluid; & it may be remarked that they are somewhat variable in their size, being one day more prominent & tense, the next more sunk & flaccid. This variation, however, is not constant, & is seldom considerable, & must always depend upon the occasional absorption & deposition of part of the fluid which the tumour contains. In a few cases indeed the fluid is completely absorbed, so that nothing remains but an empty cyst, which when it is deeply seated, & of considerable thickness, may mislead the judgement of the inexperienced.

The quantity of the matter which such tumours contain, likewise undergoes a change from the circumstances in which it is placed. From Stagnation & other causes it is in part decomposed, when the more solid parts are separated in the form of

little Masses, rumbling, coagulated Milk.
 The remaining portion of the fluid is thus
 rendered thinner & then resembles whey. To this
 is added a quantity of purulent Matter.
 The admixture of this Matter gives a different
 appearance to the contents of the tumour, which
 now more resembles those of a common
 abscess. The resemblance is the greater the
 longer time the complaint has subsisted. The
 contents however never require precisely the same
 properties with healthy purulent Matter,
 being always thinner, more transparent & more
 of a greenish tint.

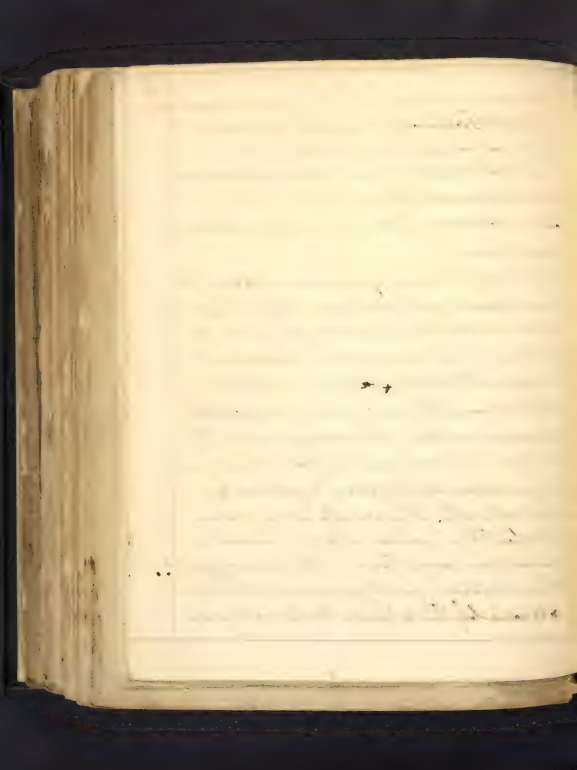
However feeble the tendency to ulceration
 may be, the Skin, at last ulcerates, through
 the whole thickness of its substance, & allows the
 Matter to escape at a narrow opening. After
 the evacuation of the Matter, the tumour
 subsides, but the parts having in general
 little disposition to heal, form in general a



running Scrophulous sore, which continues open for an indefinite length of time.

Such is the ordinary course, & termination of soft Scrophulous tumours. They are commonly termed - Lupi; & occur very often in persons of a Scrophulous Constitution.

The bones of Scrophulous persons also partake of the general disease in the constitution, they seem to contain a smaller proportion of animal earth & a larger of gelatinous matter, than what consist with the composition of a healthy bone. On this account they are exceedingly susceptible of morbid action. The diseases to which they are most liable are generally partial enlargement, inflammation, suppuration, exfoliation & - partial death. They are also easily fractured, & this facility of fracture is much increased, - especially in long bones, by the deficiency of solid substance, for the cylindrical shell is weaker naturally than & therefore mechanically weak

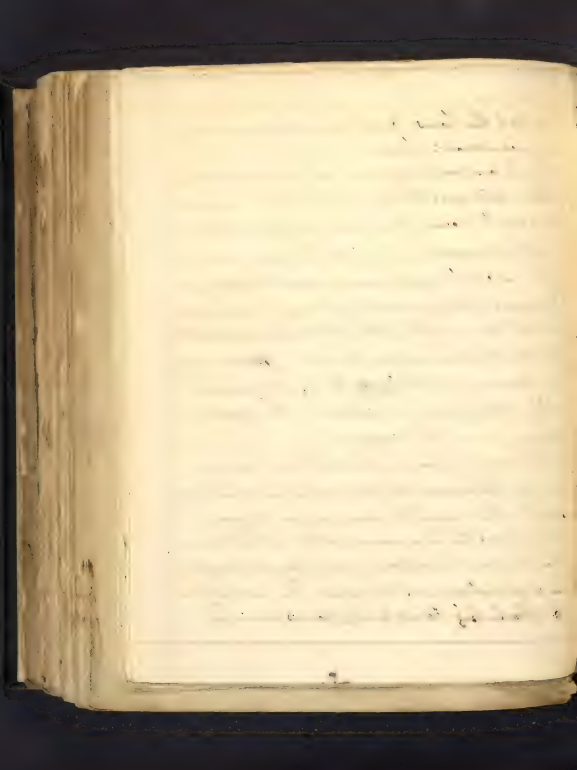


So that the bones break upon the application of an inconsiderable force.

Scrophulous Complaints, when no particular circumstance determines the time of their Commencement, in general become troublesome in Spring, & get better towards Summer. In this way a patient will go on for years, having humbled glands & running Sores at certain seasons, & getting quite well of them at others, till at last the ulcers & settled glands either heal up & subside... ~~permanently~~, or procure a distressing of symptoms which ultimately put an end to the patients life.

Prognosis.

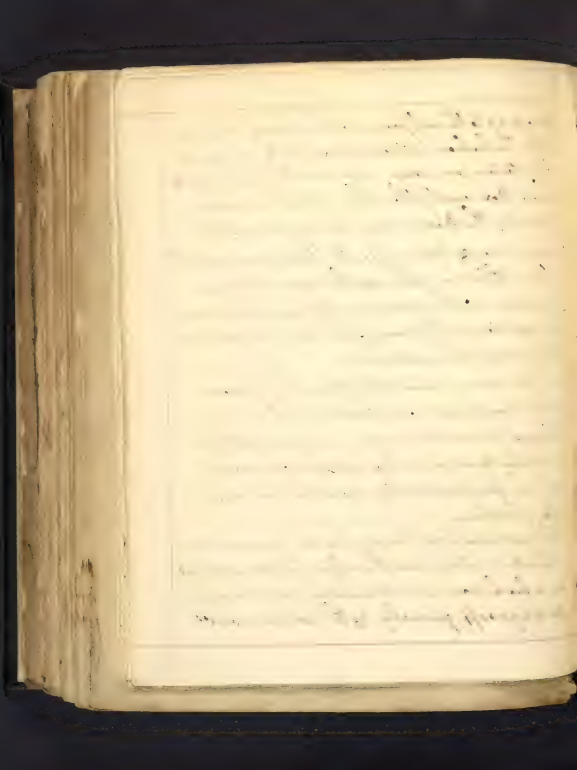
The degree of danger which attends Scrophulous depends ^{so much} upon the particular part of the body which is the seat of the disease, & upon the whole severity of the insidious attack, that I cannot venture to lay down any precise prognosis in a general view of the disease. The Course however of Scrophulous Complaints, varies somewhat



According to the difference of these local Situations. Those which are situated nearer to the Center of circulation are more rapid in their progress, & heal more easily than those which are more remote; the most distant being always the most tedious & most difficult to manage; & both from this circumstance & the disadvantageous position in the arduous attitudes of the body, Scrophulous affections of the lower extremities are the worst & most intractable.

So far however is universally true, that Chronic Scrophulous sores, accompanied with fever, are always to a certain degree dangerous, as the fever for the most part degenerates into a hectic, which preys silently upon the patient's Constitution.

The quickness of pulse & hectic feverish State, I think is sometimes the effect of mere weakness, in which case it is relieved by rest & nourishing diet, & goes off gradually as the patient acquires.

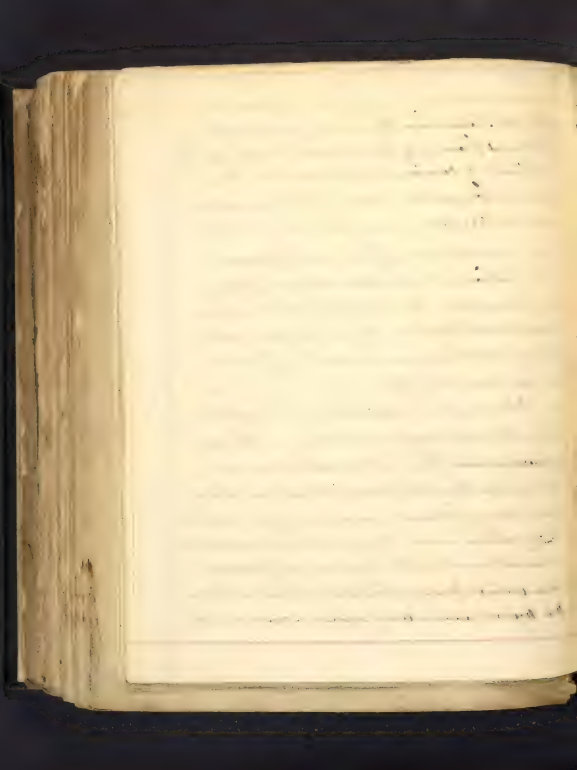


Strength. But when the hectic flourishes —
 Proceeds from any permanent disease in the
 System, it commonly, proves fatal. The
 patient, however it is said by some of the
 best writers, never dies from the effect of hectic
 fever, untill he is affected with puris-
 co-eruations, which terminate in profuse-
 catarrhative sweats, & the Scrofulous
 Symptoms. Must be severe, of great extent
 & long continuance, before they produce
 so dangerous effects.

Proximate Cause & Nature of Scrofula.

So little satisfactory is known with regard
~~to the proximate cause~~ to the proximate cause of —
 Scrofula, that I choose to decline entering
 upon any formal discussion of the question.

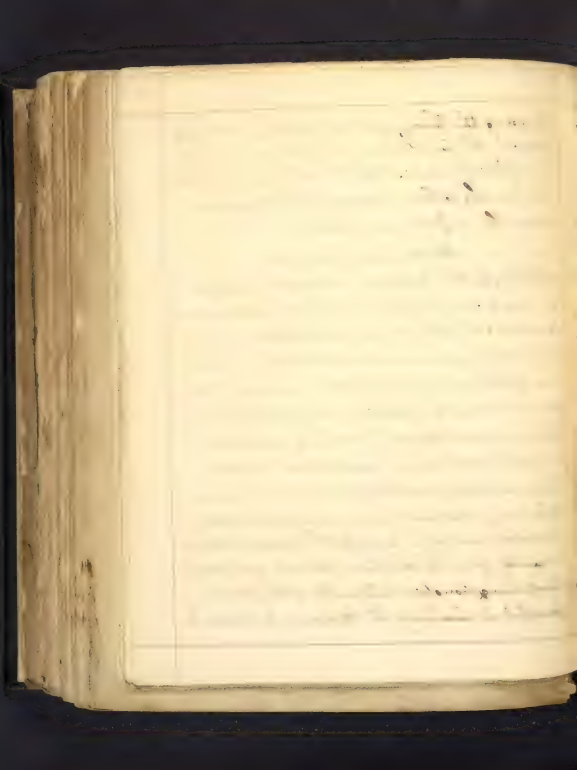
Wissman indeed supposes the proximate
 cause to consist in the presence of a peculiar
 Acid which pervades the whole System. He does
 not however advance any regular argument in



favour of the theory; far less does he pretend to ascertain the fact by any chemical analysis of the circulating fluids. This theory therefore I think is a mere hypothesis, unsupported by proof, & unworthy of particular notice.

Occasional Causes.

Although the Nature of Scrophula is involved in great obscurity, there are certain occasional causes which appear to exert considerable influence in bringing the disease into action. There are particular degrees of cold, especially when conjoined with moisture, irregularities of diet, Mager & unwholesome Provisions, an impure or tainted atmosphere generated in crowded - Manufactories, hospitals & schools, deficient clothing, external injuries, furs, Mercurial frictions, want of exercise, fitful fatigue, Mental anxiety, &c. Of all these causes a cold, damp atmosphere & variable Climate is the most powerful in inducing the disease; & Next to

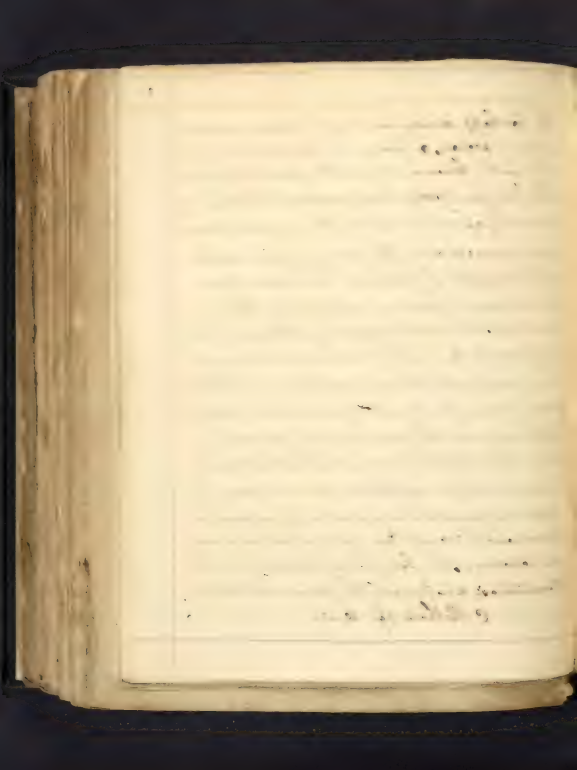


this, perhaps, derangement of the digestive organs, from improper, & particular Modes of living).

It is well known that Mr. Allmonthy, within the last few years, has endeavoured to show by a variety of illustrations, that a great many local diseases derive their origin from disorder of the digestive functions. The same train of reasoning has been applied by other writers to the explanation of Scrophula & it appears to me with considerable Success.

This finishes all the observations which I had to offer upon the remote & occasional Causes of Scrophula. They are intimately connected with the Method of cure which I propose to recommend, for as Scrophula is very much a disease of predisposition, excited by exposure to Occasional Causes, the Principles of cure are to correct the Scrophulous tendency in the Constitution, & to prevent the Occasional Causes.

Method of Cure.



The treatment of Scrophula Naturally divides itself into two periods.

The first is that in which, without any local sore, or other Marked Symptoms of ^{the} Complaint, there is evidence of a scrophulous predisposition (prevailing) in the System. The other is that in which some local sore, or scrophulous symptoms, which require appropriate management, that may either concur with the general treatment of the Constitution, or interfere with what has actually taken place.

As Scrophula is induced, or at least very much promoted by the slow operation of a number of circumstances, which produces a general change in the Constitution, there is much reason to expect benefit from placing the Patient in a totally different situation of circumstances. If for instance the continuation of improper diet tends to favour the appearance of Scrophula, the amelioration

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of it will naturally counteract this tendency.
 A similar advantage will also be derived
 from substituting the respiration of pure
 salubrious air in lieu of what is tainted, &
 unwholesome, & in like manner every
 arrangement conducive to health will
 contribute to correct the disposition of
 Scrophula, for a system of Management
 founded on these principles, acts in
 direct opposition to the remote & occasional
 causes of the disease, & will therefore arrest, &
 cure the attack, provided the taint be
 not too deeply implanted in the Constitution.
 Nor the disease too far advanced in its
 progress.

Of the various articles of ^{regimen} ~~diet~~ which
 demand attention in the Management
 of Scrophulous patients, the article Diet
 is one of the most important. The tongue
 & acidity which prevails in Scrophula. -

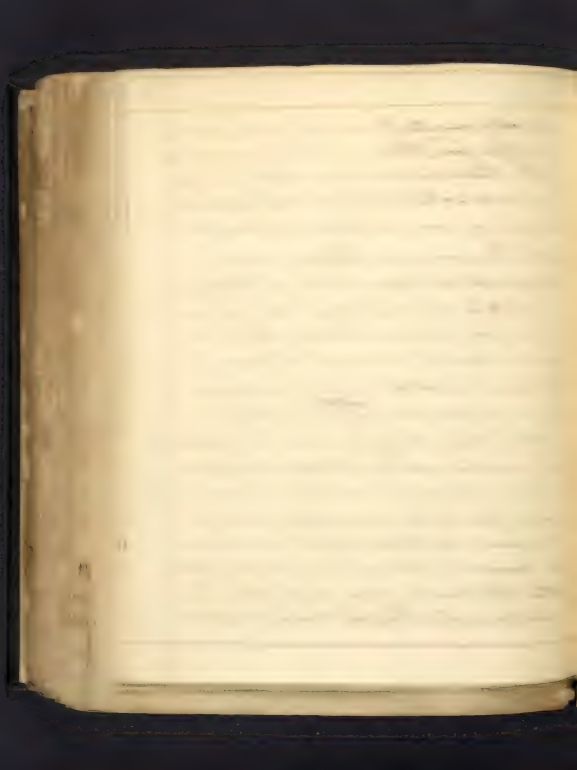
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Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries, possibly organized in a table or ledger format. The text is very faint and illegible.

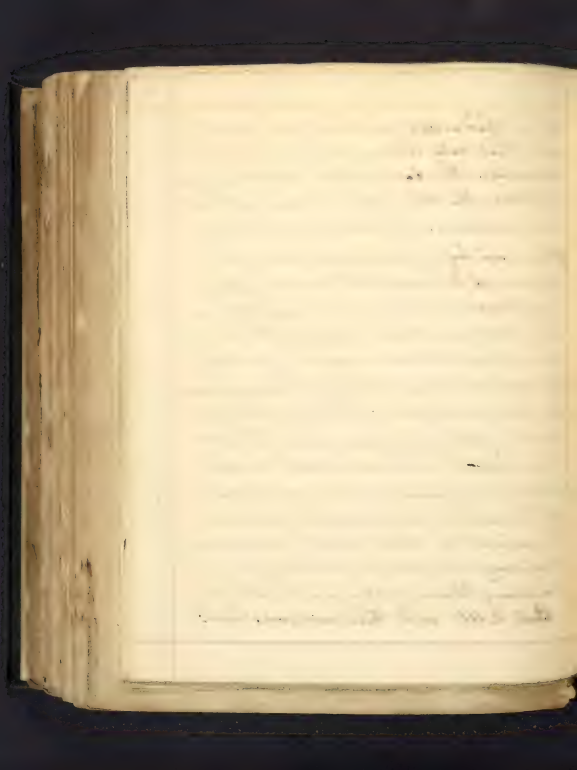
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Naturally indicates, the use of simple, Nutritive
digestible food, taken in such a quantity
as the Stomach can bear, without being
overloaded. • Nutritious diet is supposed to
include a reasonable allowance of animal
food. The exercise of persons who are
exposed to ward off an attack, of Scrophula,
ought to be regular, Moderate, & long -
continued, sufficient to dispose them to rest
but short of inducing that degree of
fatigue which would ~~weaken~~ ^{improve} a temporary,
power or permanently ^{improve} the strength. -
Cold bathing especially sea bathing, is
a remedy universally employed in Scrophula &
I think with great advantage in many -
Cases; for it not only appears to improve
the general health & strength, but likewise
to promote the extenuation of enlarged glands,
& the restoration of indolent swellings in the
joints, even after they had attained a considerable



Size & had existed for some time. But in
 order that cold bathing may be practiced with
 advantage, the Constitution must have vigor
 to sustain the Shock of immersion without
 inconvenience. If the immersion be —
 surrounded by a general glow over the
 Surface of the body, & the patient fully —
 comfortable, & has a keen appetite, we
 may conclude that it agrees with him;
 but if he shivers on coming out of
 the water continuing chilled, & becomes drowsy,
 we may be assured that the practice
 of cold bathing, does no good, & had better
 be omitted. The warm bath is said —
 also to be efficacious. One great advantage
 of this bath is to relieve a certain —
 degree of the skin which accompanies
 Scrophulous eruptions & weaknesses, & —
 occasions Much. oppression, & distress.
 But little will these immersions avail.



without discharging those foul accumulations with which the alimentary Canal is oppressed. For this purpose a draught of Salt water is prescribed almost indiscriminately to every person who is advised to use sea bathing; It acts as a Purgative, & proves a serviceable Medicine. So far as purging is indicated in this case - under Management. The utility of the sea however is not near so palpable as the Solutions of many of the Neutral Salts, & its medicinal virtues do not appear to be Superior. It is therefore prescribed rather from ~~an~~ accidental Convenience, than from any well grounded preference over various other Medicines of the same class. In cases of long continued Costiveness, there is often a prodigious accumulation of feces, so that a great quantity has to be expelled before the Stools become Natural; Yet

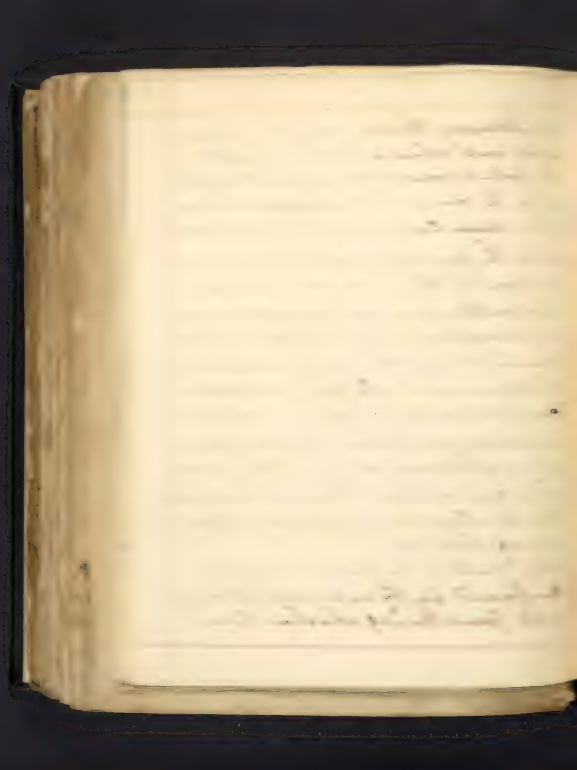
My dear Mother
I have just received
your letter of the 24th
and was glad to hear
from you. I am well
and hope this finds you
the same. I have not
much news to write at
present.

I have been thinking
much lately of the
future and how I shall
spend my life. I feel
that I must do something
to make my life
worthwhile. I have
not yet decided what
to do, but I am sure
that I shall find my
work. I have been
reading a great deal
of late and have
found many things
that interest me.
I have also been
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work.

Notwithstanding this very copious evacuation which would exhaust a person in health, the patient acquires plumpness, & strength, under the course of Purgative Medicines.

But Calomel is by far the most celebrated of all the purgatives which have ever been employed in the cure of Scrofula; & it is undoubtedly a very serviceable remedy in many stages of the disease. In order however to enjoy the beneficial operations of Calomel with safety, we must be careful to avoid giving it in so large a quantity as to produce the proper Specific effects of Mercury in their full extent; for a rash & lasting Mercurial impregnation of the system, aggregated every symptom of Scrofula.

The truth of this position is amply confirmed by the unanimous testimony of all practitioners, who have been



obliged to employ such courses of Mercury for the cure of venereal Complaints in persons of Scrofulous Constitutions.

Calomel, however, when given cautiously in Moderate doses, so as to act Merely, as an abstergent, or gentle Purgative, agrees well with Scrofulous Complaints. —

Like other preparations of Mercury, it communicates a gentle Stimulus to the system, & contributes more than any other Medicine to disperse tumours, & resolve inflammations of a Scrofulous Nature.

Tenies. — —

Whatever May be the Nature of the operation of Purgative Medicines, they certainly do not act directly as Corroborants. Nor do they directly invigorate the Constitution. For this purpose, it is necessary to reunite ^{the} Mercurial to some of Medicines endued with other virtues, which are supposed to

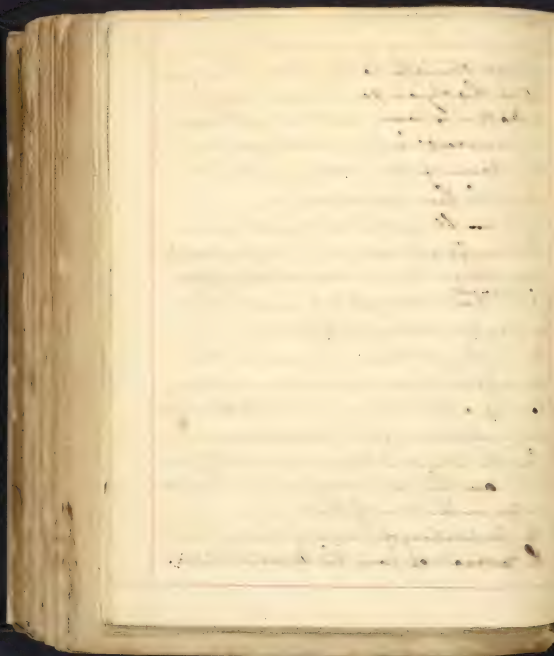
Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines. The script is cursive and somewhat faded, characteristic of older documents. The page is yellowed with age. The text appears to be a continuous passage, possibly a letter or a section of a larger work. The right margin is relatively wide, and there are some small, dark spots or stains on the page, particularly towards the bottom left.

impart strength to the body. To what extent this object can be accomplished is a matter of some uncertainty; although a numerous class of medicines, under the name of Tonics are employed to fulfill their indications.

The Simble qualities of bignates are bitterness & astringency in various degrees; properties. Peruvian bark, or ~~cinchona~~^{cinchonina} is the most esteemed & is very universally employed in cases of Scrophula. It is unnecessary to make any additional remarks on the virtues of other regitable tonics, after having selected Cinchona as an instance of the most powerful.

Of the Mineral tonics iron & Sulphuric acid are the most valuable for their virtue in the cure of this disease.

The preparations of iron are numerous; but the Carbonate of iron, the Muratic Solution



& the Chalybeate waters, are the preparations
 Most generally employed, & are upon the
 whole I think the most useful & common.
 It is said to be the most efficacious when
 given in doses four or five times a day.

The Sulphuric Acid is a favorite medicine
 with ~~all~~ Most practitioners, it is stimulant,
 grateful to the Stomach, & agrees with all
 forms & Stages of Scrophula.

Specifics for Scrophula.

It would be an endless task to enumerate
 all the different Specifics, which the
 Credulity of practitioners has dignified with
 imputed power. I shall therefore confine my
 Observations to a few of the most celebrated of
 Modern times. See, Stork of Vienna -

Celebrates the Specific virtues of cicuta
 the Conium Maculatum of Linnæus) in -
 the most extravagant terms of commendation.
 It was universally employed all over Europe

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upon the recommendation of this respectable Practitioner; So that a fair estimate of the Medicinal virtues of iicuta, in the Cure of Scrophula May be made from the result of very general & extensive experience. I icuta it is said requires to be employed to its fullest extent which the Constitution can bear with impunity, in order to enjoy the full benefit of its curative power. The limits of its dose therefore, is to be measured by its effects in procuring riacim for Nausea, that is the incipient Symptoms of these last mentioned Diseases which disturb the functions of the head & Stomach.

Muriates of Barytes & of Lime. —

Of the former I shall say little,

Not only because its virtues were always of doubtful existence, & its immediate effects upon the Constitution extremely unsafe; but likewise because

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education
 since the last meeting of the Board, held on the 10th day of
 January, 1880.

the use of it has been entirely supplanted by the introduction of the "Muriate of Lime," a preparation of nearly similar chemical composition, & which has already attained a much ^{higher} degree of reputation. The Muriate of Lime according to the celebrated opinion of the celebrated ~~of~~ Leach - Black, forms the basis of Leach's "Ward's white drop."

Muriate of Lime in order to produce the Maximum of effect requires to be given in much larger doses, than what Practitioners have usually been accustomed to prescribe. One of the most successful impudic cures which have ^{come} to my knowledge, was said to have been accomplished under a course of Muriate of Lime, consisting of an ounce of the Saturated Solution taken three times a day & continued for many weeks.

1871. Aug. 20. 1871.
To the Hon. Secy of the
War Dept. Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
19th inst. in relation to the
application of the
Commissioner of the
General Land Office for
the purchase of the
land in the
County of
the State of
and in reply to inform you
that the same has been
forwarded to the
proper authorities for
their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

Local treatment of Particular Symptoms.
 All Scrofulous Cases which come under the
 Management of a Surgeon, are attended
 with external local Symptoms, which
 are objects of the Most important —
 Considerations in the Management of the
 Cure. The continuance of these local-
 Complaints May even be of Sufficient
 importance to affect the patients general
 health, & to afford the leading indications
 for the management of the Constitution;
 So that in the course of the diet, & other
 articles of Regimen, it is frequently, more
 important to regulate the Management
 of the Case according to the State of the
 local Symptoms, than according to the
 Circumstances of the patients general health.
 In such cases the local symptoms become
 the great dictator of practice & may demand
 either a more abstemious or a more liberal

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died than what would otherwise be requisite.

When the failure of the healing process arises from any radical fault in the Constitution, the accident may be unavoidable; Nevertheless, the attempt ought always to be made, in performing operations on Scrophulous patients, in order to relieve them as much as possible from this adventurous danger. The establishment of a drain in form of an issue has been said by some Physicians to prove salutary, as a prophylactic in Scrophulous sores; possibly, the same end may be attained, even to a better purpose, by promoting a more copious evacuation of the humors.

Scrophulous Complaints in general do not agree with Stimulant applications. In the treatment of Scrophulous sores under the ordinary circumstances of the Complaint the simplest & mildest dressings are best.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a list or account, written in dark ink on aged paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded.

Preparations of lead are upon the whole
very commensurate of useful applications, provided
the Solutions be used in a State of -
Sufficient dilution to prevent irritation.

Upon the same principles, some simple
^{Salt} ointment, ~~that~~ ^{the} ~~best~~ cerate furnished
the best dressings in ordinary cases.

External applications, so far as My experience
goes is very efficacious in resolving, & -
discharging Scrophulous swellings. Of these
the best are Saturnine applications, or
Solutions of Muriate Ammoniac, -

Mercurial Ointment, & other remedies of
this class. Of late Iodine has been
highly extolled, & it is said not without
efficacy; it is to be applied in the form
of a Cataplasm.

When the interposition of Surgery is -
necessary to accelerate, & complete the cure,
the object of art is to lay open the sinues,

Handwritten text, likely a ledger or account book, with multiple columns and rows. The text is written in cursive and includes various numbers and names, though the details are difficult to discern due to the image quality. The page is numbered 121 in the center.

the whole of their length in order to promote their Consolidation from the bottom.

Some Practitioners prefer opening their tumours by the introduction of a Scalon with a view of promoting the more speedy adhesion of the surface of the Cyst, & thereby procuring a total obliteration of the Cavity. The pressure of the Scalon is supposed to support a degree of irritation which contributes to this end.

A only now remains to consider the expediency of removing the diseased parts by an operation. When the Scrophulous affection is circumscribed & incurable & accompanied with so much irritation as to prove a perpetual source of distress, which excites general disturbance in the Constitution & threatens life with immediate danger, ^{I think then} an Operation is then the only remedy which offers the smallest prospect of relief.

My dear Mother
I have just received
your letter of the 10th
and was very glad to hear
from you. I am well and
hope this finds you the same.
I have not much news to write
at present. I am still in the
same place and doing the same
work. I hope to hear from
you soon. I am your affectionate
son
John

There is Nothing in the general Nature of
 Scrofula to impose a prohibition against the
 Exchange of the diseased parts. The Symptomatic
 enlargement of the lymphatic glands, which
 is more to the mark, than the disease, —
 presents no solid ground of objection, for
 this enlargement proceeds from irritation,
 More than from the absorption of Morbid
 Matter, & the glands often Latent, —
 whenever the original Cause of this —
 enlargement is removed. & if worst they —
 Only remain Stationary without —
 increasing in Size, or proceeding to —
 Suppurate & form bad Abscesses.

I hope I may now be permitted to say a
 few words, with regard to the plan & execu-
 tion of this inaugural dissertation, in
 particular with regard to what may by
 some be supposed to be an omission.
 It may possibly have been expected, that



It may possibly have been expected that I should consider the Scrophulous ^{affections} of the different organs of the body; affections for instance of the testicles, of the Mammæ, of the bones, of the region of the parotid gland, &c. which form a very numerous & important class of diseases & which certainly must a very full investigation. Of all this I was fully aware, but I found that the discussion of so many Subjects, of so great ~~magnitude~~ would open a field very extensive, indeed, I might almost say, of boundless inquiry; for as Scrophula attacks all parts of the body indiscriminately, the diseases of every organ would have been included within this range.

From these circumstances, I have — relinquished all idea of comprehending an account of the Scrophulous affections of the different organs within the

It was perfectly true that the
 British Government had no intention
 of sending troops to the aid of the
 rebels. The only reason for this was
 that the British Government was not
 interested in the affairs of the
 rebels. The British Government was
 only interested in the affairs of the
 British Empire. The British Govern-
 ment was not interested in the
 affairs of the rebels. The British
 Government was only interested in
 the affairs of the British Empire.

This range of mountains is
 now the boundary between
 the two states of Virginia and
 North Carolina. The range is
 an extension of the Blue Ridge
 of the different ranges within the

Plan of This Thesis, Contenting Myself at
 present with giving a view of the Nature &
 treatment of Scrophula in its more general
 form & reserving for the subject of future
 & more particular discussion, any observations
 which I may hereafter have to offer -
 on the more interesting Scrophulous affections
 of Particular Organs.

Jas. H. Hicks

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[Faint, illegible handwriting]

